

**THE PLACE OF CORPORATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF  
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW**

Summary of doctoral thesis  
by  
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## **I. THE RATIONALE OF THE RESEARCH AND THE SUMMARY OF ITS OBJECTIVES**

Among the phenomena that shaped the post-World War II era is the recognition of the international legal protections and diverse development of human rights. In addition, the rise of economic globalization, and subsequently the spread of information globalization, are equally important that necessarily go hand in hand with the increasing impacts of business operations on people's lives as well as on societies around the world.

The international protection of human rights – in terms of jurisprudence, development and institutional setting – has developed in an unparalleled and unique way since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (hereinafter, UDHR) in 1948. According to the telling words of Mary Ann Glendon, it “made the World new” after the tragedy of the Second World War. Therefore, the influence of the UDHR has been shaping attitudes from many perspectives. The attention of international law began to include the protection of human beings in addition to the regulation of inter-states relations, thus the human rights narrative has become a reference point in public debates of both international and non-international characters. However, the international protection of human rights preserved the state centric traditional nature of international public law and thus non-state actors, such as corporations, or the impacts of their operations on human rights have largely remained beyond its horizon.

Furthermore, the business operations of corporations increasingly influence the everyday lives of people, their basic needs from clean water and food through communication and including the energy supply. This influence was further exacerbated by the failure and collapse of the centrally planned and controlled economic models as well as the rise of an economic concept called the infamous “Washington consensus”. As a result, the 1990s brought the “golden age” of economic globalization in which transnational corporations have proliferated in terms of their numbers and strengthened in terms of the extent of their business operations. A similar development is taking place with regards to large technological platform companies that have strengthened throughout the last decade due to the development of digital technology and information globalization.

As the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the UDHR is approaching, it becomes more obvious that the necessity of protecting human rights remained a challenge throughout the past decades, and its implementation is still “unfinished”. However, the world of today is significantly

different from the post-World War II era. Beyond the traditional or classic dilemmas of human rights that typically include the relation of individual freedoms and the exercise of state power, the protection of internationally recognized human rights has been facing novel problems. It is beyond any doubt that these novel human rights challenges include the increasing influence of the business – especially transnational and platform-based business – operations of corporations on the enjoyment human rights.

This is true for those business operations and innovative business solutions that can facilitate or strengthen the observance and implementation of certain of human rights. By contributing to the economic development of many countries, the corporations could foster the more efficient enjoyment of human rights in everyday life, amongst others through the improvement of education, health care, freedom of information and access to clean water– the more efficient enjoyment of human rights in everyday life. However, the other side of the coin shows that the “golden age” of business, and especially transnational and platform business operations, are not as beneficial in other countries. The utility provider who violates the right to water, the mining or extraction operations that endanger the right to health or the digital platform that infringes upon the freedom of speech and information all have detrimental impacts on the enjoyment of human rights. The increasing number of incidents of such abuse show that preserving and protecting human rights is justifiable against the business operations of corporations.

In light of the above considerations, the doctoral dissertation aims to expose the complex relationships of international human rights and corporate operations, considering that the active and passive contours of corporations as subject appear in other areas of international public law such as international criminal law, international humanitarian law, environmental law or international investment law. The doctoral thesis seeks to justify the assumption that the corporations are “Janus-faced” in the field of international human rights law, so they can be the victim or the cause of human rights violations.

In this spirit, the dissertation outlines the regulation of international human rights treaties that aim to protect business corporations as well as the relevant jurisprudence of the universal and regional control mechanisms, especially that of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter, ECHR) and the Human Rights Committee (hereinafter, HRC) that proved to be central in the European cultural circle. In addition, it aspires to systematize the case-law and jurisprudence of human rights control mechanisms, the soft law documents, along with the international treaty-making process that aim to limit

the business operation from human rights perspectives. It also wants to expose their interactions with each other. By comparing the two sides of the coin, the dissertation offers a comprehensive overview on the current regulation as well as on the directions of the future aspirations. Even though exposing other areas of international law are not considered to be among the objectives of the research, the dissertation nevertheless takes a look at international commercial and investment rules as well as at the operation of international financial organizations due to their impacts on the human rights obligations of states.

The timeliness of the research is justified by 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adoption of the landmark soft law document concerning the human rights limitation of business operation, the United Nation Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (hereinafter, UNGPs). On the other hand, an international treaty-making process – for the third time – has begun in 2014. In parallel with these preparatory works, the control mechanisms of international human rights treaties have adopted several general comments or commentaries in this field for the past decade. However, the need for protections of the companies against the exercise of public power has also increased, especially in the age of economic globalization and platform companies. Beyond several areas of international law such as the international investment and commercial law or the law of the international financial institutions, this tendency can be seen in the case-law of the human rights control mechanisms, especially in regards to the jurisprudence of the ECHR. There are increasingly vivid international and academic debates on the correlations of human rights and businesses, on the reform of the law on international economic relations as well as on the need for a new international treaty-making process and its potential directions and perspectives. In light of this, one of the purposes of the current dissertation is to contribute to the introduction of this ongoing international debate into the domestic scientific arena as well as to its systematization.

The structure of the research is determined by the nature of the selected subject. Being divided into three parts, the thesis addresses several important preliminary questions before turning to human rights protection and restriction of corporate business operations. Thus, the first part of the dissertation highlights the dogmatic questions pertaining to the doctoral research. Accordingly, it exposes the roots of the theories of human rights and their competing concepts, and subsequently treats the historical root of the international protection of human rights (Part I Chapter 1). Among the dogmatic preliminary questions, the thesis looks at the legal characteristics of business

corporations along with the transnational and platform business operations that have been strengthened in the decades and gives an overview on the contours of their active and passive subject status in international public law (Part I Chapter 2).

Part II and III aim to expose the dual nature of corporations under international human rights law. Part II of the dissertation gives an overview of the human rights protection of companies. In this spirit, it examines the theories around whether corporations can become victims of human rights violations (Part I Chapter 1), along with the relevant jurisprudence of international human rights treaties (Part II Chapters 2 and 3). Subsequently, the case-law of the universal and regional human rights control mechanisms pertaining to the actual protection of human rights are examined (Part II Chapter 4).

The dilemmas of the human rights restrictions of business operations are examined in Part III of the doctoral dissertation. Taking into considerations the sources of international public law, this part is divided into three main chapters that are considered as nurturing grounds for such rules or requirements. The first exposes the jurisprudence of human rights control mechanisms (Part III Chapter 1), while the second examines the soft law documents pertaining to this question, especially the UNGPs adopted in 2011 as well as its implementation efforts along with its relations to international investment and commercial law (Part III Chapter 2). Third, in light of the history and theoretical background of previous international treaty-making attempts, it subsequently exposes the major debates and the perspective of the current international treaty making process on business and human rights (Part III Chapter 3). In the course of comparing these sources, the doctoral dissertation aims to address the interactions among them, aspiring to highlight the regulation and requirements where these interactions could play a developmental role in the protection of human rights. Beyond justifying the “Janus-faced” character of corporations in international human rights law, it also seeks to identify the potential basis of developing international law in order to achieve a more efficient protection of human rights as well as to implement the human rights idea in a more comprehensive way.

## **II. THE METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF THE RESEARCH**

The object of the research is therefore the international regulation, case-law, jurisprudence and academic conception of human rights protection and the limitation of corporate operations. The object of the research thus defines the main method of the research. The descriptive method dominates in the course of the collection of treaty and treaty-making sources, soft law documents and the relevant cases and general opinions or comments of international courts and other treaty-based control mechanisms.

Even though the collection of treaties can contribute to exposing the relations between corporate business operations and human rights, as well as to identifying the human rights of corporations as well as the human rights obligations of states in regards to businesses on its own, the dissertation aims to systematize and then compare and evaluate them. Accordingly, the comparative method also plays a significant role, which primarily encompass the relevant international legal sources, the case-law of control mechanisms as well as the soft law documents. In addition, the doctoral dissertation uses international economic legal aspects and to a more limited extent, legal history and legal philosophy as well as economic aspects outside of law to shed light on the nature of transnational business operation and global supply chains.

It is indispensable to reveal the correlations of the current international law in order to demonstrate and assess academic viewpoints and trends and also to formulate the proposals around the development of international law. Due to its topic and research method, and in the framework of legal analyses, the doctoral dissertation seeks to formulate conclusions that could serve as the theoretical basis of the proposals to develop international law.

In the dogmatic questions, the research outlines the historical path and theoretical justifications of human rights as well as the appearance and contours of the active and passive sides of corporations as limited subjects of international law in light of the domestic and foreign scientific sources. In light of this research result, the doctoral dissertation assumes that the corporations are “Janus-faced” in the field of human rights law. Thus the dissertation aims to justify whether this duality of corporate business operations appears, and if so, how it appears in the system of international human rights protection and what directions of development can be recognized.

The research concerning the human rights protection of corporations primarily relies on the examination of the preparatory work and regulation of international human rights treaties and on the case-law and general comments of control mechanisms. The availability of electronic databases on the case-law significantly facilitated the research. The few but significant foreign monographs as well as important articles were analyzed in the course of the evaluation of the jurisprudence of the ECHR with regards to human rights protection of corporations. In addition, the analyses of difficult dogmatic questions such as “piercing the corporate veil” are based on articles in law journals.

The research on the human rights restrictions of corporate business operations is historical in a sense that – beyond the analyses of the case law and jurisprudence of human rights control mechanisms – it exposes and explains the previously unsuccessful international treaty-making attempts along with the soft law sources that have been developing in parallel with these attempts. To subsequently evaluate the ongoing international treaty-making process, the dissertation seeks to rely on a broad basis of foreign academic literature.

The sources of dissertation are both domestic and foreign academic literature, in which – according to the particularities of the subject – the English and French language sources are more accentuated. The dissertation is primarily relies primarily on written sources, that were collected and researched over the past eight years in libraries and electronic databases. Among the libraries in Hungary, the excellent and rich collection of the Department of International Public Law of the Pázmány Péter Catholic University, donated by Professor Géza Herczegh, as well as at the Libraries of the Constitutional Court and of the Parliament offered assistance in carrying out the research. As far as the foreign libraries are concerned the Library of the United Nations in Geneva provided invaluable assistance and became a unique addition to the research concerning the ongoing international treaty-making process. The *HeinOnline* international electronic database was also an important source of research providing access to a several law journals.

Beyond the written sources, several international conferences and panel discussions should also be mentioned that shaped or influenced the research. Among these conferences, the annual UN Forum on Business and Human Rights is considered particularly important as they provided the necessary insights to understand and reflect on the challenges around this subject. Furthermore, the conference called Human Rights



Beyond Borders organized by Friedrich–Alexander University Erlangen–Nürnberg and led by Professor Markus Krajewski has been a tremendous asset in understanding the role of human rights in privatized utilities and other public services as well as in international economic relations.

### **III. SHORT SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESULTS**

The relation between corporations and human rights are atypical, since the major objective of human rights – according to its theoretical justifications and historical paths – is neither the protection, nor the limitation of corporate business operations. However, one of the defining characteristics of today’s world is the significant impacts of both the rise of human rights thinking and business, especially transnational business operations, have on international relations, on state policies as well as on individual human beings. With the adoption of the UDHR, human rights gained international legal recognition; although this did not end human rights violations at once, it can contribute to strengthening human rights thinking to become a defining narrative of today’s world. In the words of the late Wallace B. Donham, then Dean of the Harvard Business School, “Businesses started long centuries before the dawn of history, but business as we now know it is new – new in its broadening scope, new in its social significance.” On the one hand, they can facilitate the implementation and full enjoyment of human rights, while they themselves could become rightholders and victims of human rights violations. On the other hand, an increasing number of incidents show that their operations can cause or contribute to serious human rights violations and this raises the dilemma whether they can be considered passive subject in international law.

Based on the evaluation of the preliminary dogmatic questions, the doctoral dissertation highlights that, in the course of the constitutional and international development of human rights, the emphases were placed on their protections against the public powers of the state. In this spirit, international legal regulation imposed the obligations on the states to protect and seek to implement the human rights requirements in the course of the exercise of state powers. Nevertheless, during the past decades – primarily due to the results of economic and information globalization – both the advantageous and detrimental impacts of corporations on human rights have become increasingly obvious. This encourages both international lawmaking and judicial efforts as well as academic thinking to reconsider and redraw the emphasis of human rights protection.

In light of this observation, the objective of the dissertation – assuming the “Janus-faced” characteristic of corporations in human rights law – was twofold. On the one hand, it demonstrates the theoretical backgrounds around the human rights protection of corporate business operations. In this context, by comparing the case-law of the human rights control mechanisms, it explores the question of victimhood of corporations under human rights law, their standing and rights to petition as well as the rights they are entitled to. On the other hand, the dissertation evaluates the aspirations and attempts that seek to enforce human rights restrictions on corporate business operations. To this end, the dissertation explores the jurisprudence and the case-law of the human rights control mechanism, the relevant soft law documents, the fundamental relations of international economic law as well as the historical path and ongoing efforts of the international treaty-making process.

In relation to these questions, it can be concluded that the theoretical positions differ on both the possibility and justifications of the human rights protection of corporations. The majority of the arguments supporting the recognition of protection see that the extension of human rights to corporations is justified indirectly: either because it can contribute to or support the human rights protection of human beings or it can generally reinforce – as it laid down in the human rights treaties – the principles of democracy, the rule of law and the settled expectation of the law. The emblematic case of *AO Neftyanaya Kompaniya Yukos v. Russia* before the ECHR during the early 2000s provided an excellent practical example for this view. Consequently, these theoretical positions take into consideration the beneficial impacts of business operations on human rights without expressly contemplating whether corporate entities are active subjects of international law. Nevertheless, theories supporting the justification of human rights protection of corporations are of the opinion that corporate entities are entitled of a narrower set of rights than natural persons and under a wider margin of appreciation by the state.

Based on the examination of the dissertation, the case-law and the perceptions of the human rights treaties’ control mechanisms reflect the diversity of the theoretical viewpoints. Every control mechanism is faced with the dilemma of human rights protection of corporate entities, but these international forums – considering the text of the underlying human rights treaties – take different positions in terms of the right to petition as well as the scope of the rights corporate entities might be entitled to. Hence, the control mechanism of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the HRC rejected the recognition of victim status as well as the right to petition of corporate

entities. However, in exceptional cases, for certain rights and indirectly, through the petition and action of their natural person owners, the HRC grants protection for business operations beyond the human beings. According to the conception based on the case-law of the HRC, the protection of human rights serves the interests of the human persons and the protection of corporate entities could only be adjunct to it.

In contrast, the ECHR takes a different position recognizing the victim status and the right to petition of corporate entities. In addition, the ECHR does not only recognize the direct, but – although in an exceptional and limited way – also the indirect human rights protection of corporate entities; or in other words, the potential powers of natural person owners to petition and act in order to protect their rights. Besides providing a wide margin of appreciation for the public interest regulations of the contracting states, the ECHR has the most innovative case-law among the regional human rights courts. Thus, extending the protection of privacy to the business premises and operations, as well as recognizing commercial speech as protected, play a particularly developing role in international human rights law. Moreover, in light of the recent years' judgements, it becomes obvious that the ECHR does not circumvent the dilemmas that have arisen out of the development of digital technology; it has handed down its first decisions concerning free speech questions of the internet news portals.

One of the telling lessons learnt of the rich and developing case-law of the ECHR is that – due to the direct right of corporate entities to petition of corporate entities – the innovative and increasing number of their petitions play a significant role in shaping this case-law. Therefore, beyond the example of the emblematic Yukos case, this confirms the accuracy of the theory according to which either the direct protection of the human rights of corporate entities, or the restriction of their rights, along with the delimitation of the public interest regulation of the contracting states indirectly contribute to achieving the general objectives – e.g. the principle of democracy, the rule law and the legal certainty – of human rights treaties more efficiently. In light of this, the doctoral dissertation argues that the recognition of the direct human protection of corporate entities offers numerous advantages. Beyond contributing to both the development of human rights law and to achieving the general objectives of human rights treaties, this approach can offer an alternative to investor-state dispute settlement in the long run.

The doctoral dissertation subsequently explores the other side of the coin, namely the detrimental and negative impacts of corporate business operations on human rights. Due

to the growing number of human rights violations and abuses, as well as the adverse situation stemming from the the phenomenon called “race to the bottom”, this question has increasingly been at the focus of public and academic discourse along with international treaty-making efforts. In this regard, human rights do not serve as the guarantee of business operations but rather they show the need to restrict their operations and thus to reinforce the state duty to protect human rights, thereby widening the public interest regulations of states.

The doctoral dissertation therefore takes into consideration the legal development directions that identified this dilemma and aspires to remedy its adverse impacts. Accordingly, it explores the general comments and case-law of the control mechanisms of the human rights treaties, reviews the soft law documents and assesses the UNGPs as well as their implementation, and evaluates the theoretical basis, regulatory concept, points of debate and perspective of the ongoing international treaty-making process. The doctoral dissertation aims to assess the various paths of legal development and their interactions in light of the academic viewpoints.

A lesson learnt of this examination is that, even though this dilemma had been already revealed since the 1970s, the time when economic globalization began to rise, a more powerful aspiration to react to this dilemma and develop international law accordingly began at the dawn of the new century. The aspirations to develop the law have been carried out in “soft ways” complementing and inspiring each other, through the interpretation of human rights control mechanisms as well as through the resolutions and recommendations of international organizations. The academic position draws attention to the importance of the dialogue between these aspirations and of their common impact, as well as to the dangers of isolated – or fragmented – international treaty-making efforts. It can be established that the UNGPs galvanized by the experiences of the previous treaty-making efforts currently serve – similarly to the UDHR – as a reference point both to the interpretation of human rights control mechanisms and of international economic (commercial and investment) treaties as well as to the preparatory works of the draft international treaty on business and human rights. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a unique interaction among the human rights mechanisms, the soft law documents and the international treaty-making process in the field of business and human rights. According to the conclusions of the doctoral dissertation, the development of international law aims to integrate human rights and environmental requirements in the field of the law on international economic relations.

The doctoral dissertation identifies the most important areas of debates of the treaty-making process as well as the areas that have expressly innovative effects on international law. Based on the research, it can be concluded that the major dilemma of the theoretical debates, and at the same time one of the most important stakes of the treaty-making efforts, is whether to regulate directly and considering corporate entities as passive subjects of international law or to regulate indirectly – through the state duty to protect under existing international human rights law – against the detrimental impacts of corporate entities on human rights. The gravitational pull of the UNGPs, as well as of the academics supporting the UNGPs, is noticeable. This shapes the main course of the treaty-making process in the direction of reinforcing and extending the obligations of states in human rights, and in addition, it outlines the expectations that corporate entities shall use their influences to respect human rights.

Based on the research of the doctoral dissertation, from the perspective of the development of international law, the requirement of the UNGPs – as well as of the human rights control mechanism along with the draft treaty – forbids the interpretation of the substantive clauses of international investment treaties that limits or derogates the human rights obligations of states. Equally innovative is the idea of the UNGPs, as well as of the human rights control mechanisms, that more strict human rights requirements shall prevail concerning business operations of corporate entities owned by the state. In addition, regardless of the ownership, the same strict requirement shall prevail concerning basic public services such as safe drinking water, that are protected or required by human rights provisions recognized in international treaties. Therefore, in these cases, in accordance with the requirements of international human rights treaties, as well as with the international legal responsibilities of the states, the stricter human rights regulations and restrictions of business operation shall be governing. The UNGPs' approach that requires corporate entities – without recognizing them as passive subjects of international law – to consider human rights requirements in their business operations as well as to use their influence to respect human rights, is significant and raises awareness.

The dissertation points out that the UNGPs, as a reference point, have the potential to influence the development of international law in various ways. In this spirit, with the necessary public perceptions or beliefs (*opinion juris*) of the states, some of its provisions can be a step on the way to reflect and form part of customary international law. On the other hand, it has awareness-raising impacts on the general comments and

case-law of the control mechanisms of international human rights treaties. In addition, beyond the jurisprudence of these control mechanisms, its impacts can filter into the international economic dispute settlement mechanisms, especially into the interpretation of investment arbitrations and into the law on international financial institutions. It also plays an important role in the state laws that regulate business and human rights. Last but not least, it has the potential to influence – as the dissertation points out – it did in fact influence the general course and conceptual framework of international treaty-making processes. According to the conclusions of the doctoral dissertation, even though the starting point of the international treaty should be the UNGPs that reflects a consensus among states, it should set more ambitious goals than its mere formal implementation. Broad and harmonious international cooperation is necessary to overcome the detrimental consequences of global supply chains and the “race to the bottom” phenomenon.

As a result of the research carried out in the dissertation, it can be established that even though the relationship between the business operations and human rights is atypical, corporate entities in recent decades have an increasing impact – both positive and negative – on the implementation and enjoyment of human rights. This phenomenon provides an impetus for reconsidering the emphasis of international protection of human rights in public as well as academic discourses. In the course of this reconsideration, more attention should be paid to the positive obligations of the states to protect human rights. On the other hand, based on the jurisprudence of the human rights control mechanisms, as well as on the UNGPs, an emerging view of international law is developing that requires corporate entities to use their influence to respect and guarantee human rights throughout their business operations.

The business operations of corporate entities pose novel challenges to the contemporary protection of human rights. Against this backdrop, it is worth recalling that Eleanor Roosevelt, René Cassin, John Humphrey, Charles Malik, Peng-chun Chang and others, who managed to create the UDHR under disadvantageous circumstances, all believed that, even though the idea of human rights faces a long and challenging road, by adapting to novel and shifting circumstances, the world built on human rights and fundamental freedoms can be protected. By exploring, systematizing and evaluating the complex relations between business operations and human rights, the dissertation aspires to contribute to the intellectual discourse that aims to preserve the idea of human rights in light of the novel challenges.

#### **IV. RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS, RESEARCH AND PRESENTATIONS OF THE AUTHOR**

##### *Publications*

1. Az emberi jogok és az üzlet világának nemzetközi jogi kérdései. Jogtudományi Közlöny, Volume LXXI., 2016., pp. 214-223.
2. Az államadósság-átütemezés a beruházások védelmének csapdájában? Alkotmánybírósági Szemle, 2016/1., pp. 119-129.
3. Emberi jogok a beruházásvédelem rendszerében. Európai jog, Volume XVI., 2016., pp. 1-10.
4. Az emberi jogok és a munkajog zsinórmércéi. Opus et Educatio, Volume 3., No. 1., 2016., pp. 40-51.
5. Vállalati társadalmi felelősségvállalás a nemzetközi jogban. Jogtudományi Közlöny, Volume LXXII., 2017., pp. 173-182.
6. A beruházások védelmének környezetjogi kihívásai. Európai jog, Volume XVII., 2017., pp. 8-16.
7. Az amicus curiae kérdése a beruházásvédelmi jogvitákban. Jogtudományi Közlöny, Volume LXXVII., 2017., pp. 441-452.
8. International Law Issues in Human Rights and the World of Business. In: SZABÓ Marcel (eds.): Hungarian Yearbook of International Law and European Law, Eleven International Publishing, 2017., pp. 173-189.
9. The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Development of International Law. In: SZABÓ Marcel (eds.): Hungarian Yearbook of International Law and European Law, Eleven International Publishing, 2018., pp. 313-329.
10. Central and Eastern Europe. In: Markus KRAJEWSKI et al. (eds.): Research Handbook on Foreign Direct Investment. Edward Elgar Publishing, 2019., pp. 457-493.

11. A Herbai kontra Magyarország ügy. A véleménynyilvánítás korlátai a munka világában. Jogesetek Magyarázata, Volume XI., Number 3-4., 2020., pp. 89-100.

12. Az Alkotmánybíróság és az Emberi Jogok Európai Bírósága előtt ugyanazon közhatalmi aktus ellen benyújtott panaszok miatt indult jogvédelmi ügyek összehasonlító értékelése 1. rész. Alkotmánybírósági Szemle, Volume XI., No. 1., 2020., pp. 31-36.

13. Az Alkotmánybíróság és az Emberi Jogok Európai Bírósága előtt ugyanazon közhatalmi aktus ellen benyújtott panaszok miatt indult jogvédelmi ügyek összehasonlító értékelése 2. rész. Alkotmánybírósági Szemle, Volume XI., No.2., 2020., pp. 30-37.

### *Translation*

Chapters pertaining to international and human rights law in John Baylis et al. (eds.), *The Globalization of World Politics* (Oxford University Press, 2017).

### *Scientific research*

The international legal protection of capital investments, its relations to other fields of international law as well as its contemporary challenges. The research was realized in the framework of the research and educational development program launched by the Ministry of Justice aiming to improve the quality of legal education between August 2016 and November 2016.

The comparative evaluation of the identical cases before the Hungarian Constitutional Court and the European Court of Human Rights. The research was realized in the framework of the case-law analyses program of the Hungarian Constitutional Court between September 2018 and December 2018.



## *Presentations*

„Globalization with a Human Face: Human Rights and Public Interests in International Investment Arbitration”. Organized by the University of Lapland. Rovaniemi. (September 2018).

„International Investment Law”. Organized by Hungarian Diplomatic Academy. (February 2021).